Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1863. NUMBER 231.

Trade With the South—Important Regulations.

The surveyors of customs at the various river ports have been instructed by the Treasury Department to grant no more general licenses for the purchase or transportation of cotton, tobacco, or other products of the soil in or from the States of Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, nor any general permit to take any goods, wares or merchandise to any of said States, for purposes of sale or trade therein, nor any license or permit whatever for quantities greater than are shown to be necessary for the family consumption of the applicant, or of persons in the place to which the license or permit is granted.

FEMALE REBELS IN WASHINGTON.

The Intended Bride of Gen. Pittsburgh Lee on a Foraging Expedition.

[From the Washington Republican, March 20.]

Yesterday two ladies from Richmond came to this city with a party of refugees, and pretended to belong to that class themselves. Their names were Miss Eugenia C. Hyde and Miss Constance Carey. The last named was found out to be the intended bride of General Fitzhugh Lee, and the errand of herself and her fair companion was to purchase wardrobes for the approaching nuptials.

We have not learned by what particular means Provost Marshal Todd learned the purport of the visit of these ladies; but he determined to send them back to Dixie by the same road they came—namely, the Culpepper route. Some officers high in command interceded in their behalf, and asked that they might be allowed to visit Bal imore, but Mr. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War, insisted that they should be sent home instanter.

Miss Carey—the future Mrs. Gen. Lee—is a very pretty though rather young lady, and is very intellectual withal. When Provost Marshal Todd informed her that she must return by the way she came, the bride elect was quite indignant, and her eyes flashed, and her bright eye flashed a good deal. She remarked with great force and meaning, that she hoped to meet Marshal Todd in Richmond, when she would take pains to reward him for his kindness.

The ladies were placed under the care of Lieut. Clark Smith, of the 103th New York regiment, and escorted to Alexandria, where they were placed in charge of Gen. Tate, Provost Marshal of the defenses south of the Potomac. Lieut. Smith is a very good looking and intelligent officer, and his gentlemanly conduct won the approbation of the ladies, and Miss Carey assured him that if he should ever be carried prisoner to Richmond, she would do all in her power to assist him. She presented to the gallant Lieutenant a copy of verses she had written and addressed to her husband, and expressed her disappointment in the result of her hard journey to the North, the consequences of which would be a postponement of her nuptials.

To-day the unlucky young ladies are riding through Centreville, reflecting, sorrowfully, that the course of true love did never run smooth, and that there is many a slip between the hymeneal cup and the lip.

Poor Washington.

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

Poor Washington is cloaked as the vilest of places, a gambling, drinking, profane, disreputable hole; whereas Washington, proper, is a population of as respectable people as any city in the land. But bars exist, and, of course, all the sinfulness that political ambition with its millions, or grasping want with its pennies, begets in the land. The cormorants men, or the needy man, who does not come to Washington to get an office, is to, why, who cannot raise funds sufficient to show his face thither. Washington would be well enough if outsiders would let her alone. She has good flesh (for those to which she is lately referred, who was asked if she really thought a *disreputable* woman could become virtuous, she jerked her cap-border, adjusted her "specs," and said, "yes, if the pesky men would let her alone."

FROM GEN. HUNTER'S COMMAND.

A Copperhead Officer in Trouble.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., March 18.—An order is to be issued to-day for the arrest of Lieut. Col. Gardner, of the 7th Connecticut volunteers, who is charged with obtaining under false pretences, the signatures of a number of men in his regiment, to petitions, &c., in order to effect the election at home. It has created great indignation among the regiments from the State of Connecticut, who are loud in their denunciation of peace measures.

Connecticut has the post of honor in the impending great battle.

General Terry commands the Union forces from North Carolina. Every thing indicates success.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The United States steamer Uncle, from Port Royal and Beaufort, arrived at this port last night. She brought a number of passengers, including eighty disabled and sick soldiers from the Marine Artillery.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.

The Rebel Pirates Again.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The bark Mobile, from Port-Au-Prince, brings letters to March 20. Off Nicola Mole she was boarded by the British gunboat Plover, who overhauled the ship's papers and let her go.

On March 2d she was boarded by a boat abreast of Jeremy, which gave her the information received by the British to rescue the people of that sort of sympathy which would wish their woe alleviated. The cheering tokens from Washington that Secretary Chase has achieved a victory in Treasury matters, whose solid fruits are coming in; the abundant proofs of an increasing despondency in their cause among the rebels; the pleading look of the campaign just opening; are all so many weights removed from the end of the beam that carried up gold. No loyal man, though he be himself a sufferer, but will rejoice in the aspects presented yesterday and now crowding in upon us. The Government is to be sustained. Our cause will not fail. The days of the rebellion are numbered. We shall enter Providence triumphant in arms, and successful in finance. That was what was the matter yesterday.

The following is an abstract of the New York quotations for the week past, showing the fluctuation in gold for the past week:

Monday, 18th—opened at 124¾; sold at and noon.

Tuesday, 19th—opened at 124¾. Some reports from New York made the rates higher. Closed at 125.

Wednesday, 20th—opened at 125¼; declined to 124 and noon.

Thursday, 21st—opened at 124¾; declined to 124¼; closing at 124.

Friday, 22d—opened at 124¼; declined to 123¾; closing at 124.

ALDERMAN HOLDEN'S RESOLUTIONS.

We give in another part of this issue the stirring and patriotic resolutions introduced by Alderman C. G. P. Holden, and adopted on Monday evening by the Royal Majesty of the Common Council, as the crowning feature of the utter defeat of the Copperhead wing of that body. It was like raising the flag and firing a national salute on a hard-fought battle-field covered with dead rebels. These home sympathizers with the rebels attempted to override the feelings of the people. They failed, and these noble resolutions mark the spot where the victory was won. The manning up of their whole spirit is found in the seventh resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That this meeting, endorsing cheerfully our duty, and in a firm reliance on the justice of our cause, and with a genial and generous confidence in our constituted authorities, pledges itself to all the additional efforts to suppress treason, and on suppressing opposition to treason in whatever form it appears.

And let all the people say Amen. The meeting at Bryan Hall on the 8th of April alluded in the succeeding resolution, should be such a gathering as shall so testify of the crisis, of Chicago, and of this noble action of our City Fathers.

A Railroad to St. Cloud, Minn.

Hon Edmund Rice, president of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, states in a card published in the St. Paul papers, March 6th, 1863, that the company have all the arrangements made that are necessary to complete the road as far as St. Cloud during the summer, and that it is the purpose of the company to have the road completed to the Red River of the North, as rapidly as practicable.

FROM GRANT'S COMMAND.

OPENING OF THE LAKE PROVIDENCE CUT-OFF.

The Mississippi on a Rampage.

FROM BEFORE VICKSBURG.

Farragut's Gunboats Arrive at Vicksburg.

FROM THE YAZOO EXPEDITION.

Rumored Evacuation of Haines' Bluff.

THE REBELS GETTING INTO TIGHT QUARTERS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LAKE PROVIDENCE, La., March 19, Via CAIRO, March 24, 1863.

At sundown last evening the marriage of the Mississippi with the head waters of Washita and Black Rivers was consummated, and this morning a stream one hundred feet wide came raging out, tearing through the break in the levee. It is impossible to say what the end will be. This morning a skiff with three or four sailors went through the crevasse, creating a perfect furore of excitement. The little craft entered the raging waters reeling like a drunken man, and all expected every moment to see her swamped in the boiling torrent. First on a crested billow, then in the yawning chasm below, it was for some time doubtful which would conquer, the element or the vessel. When three hundred feet below the little craft came into still water, the long pent up feelings of the spectators gave expression in shouts and cheers of congratulation and joy.

LATER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LAKE PROVIDENCE, La., March 20, via Cairo 24th.

There are exciting rumors reaching us by way of Vicksburg, that the enemy have evacuated Haines' Bluff, and that the 8th Missouri (Federal) regiment, has been sent up the Yazoo to garrison it.

If this is true it foreshadows the fall, or the evacuation of Vicksburg. I do not believe it, however, for such demonstrations have been made against it as should induce its evacuation. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Vicksburg last night and all are on the qui vive to learn the occasion of it. All is quiet here although there are indications of work, warm and furious.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LAKE PROVIDENCE, March 21, via Cairo, March 24.

The advices from the fleet at Vicksburg are to Thursday noon and are of considerable interest. The Rebels continue shelling the canal across the Peninsula, but thus far without results. They continued also during the night, interfering somewhat with labor on the canal.

The water at Young's Point is falling some, and there is now no fears of an overflow of our camping ground.

It is questionable whether the Lake Providence Canal, now that it is completed, will be used, as so much dependence is placed, unexpectedly, on the Vicksburg Canal.

On Thursday morning considerable heavy firing was heard below Vicksburg, supposed to be at Warrenton.

A few hours later two of Admiral Farragut's gunboats reported themselves at headquarters.

Preparations are said to be making to flank Haines' Bluff by a new route, if the post is not evacuated before it can be put in force. The report of this stronghold having already been evacuated is not credited.

Six thousand bales of cotton are lying at Young's Point by the steamers Von Phul, Empress and Chancellor, sent down for that purpose, to be employed for war uses.

A correspondent from the Yazoo Pass expedition, 17th, says matters since the reported battle are quiet, both in the army and navy, which are reposing, waiting movements in another quarter.

On March 14th the Rebels had been taken off the 7th S. gunboat De Kalb and locked on to command that of the enemy at Greenwood, was forced to re-embark, the place being too hot for occupation. If the present land and river force proves to be insufficient, the Mississippi will soon be brought to their aid, as the forces are being cut to drown the rebels out.

CAIRO, March 24.—Memphis papers of Sunday report that another canal or cut-off was being opened from the Mississippi, fifty miles below Helena into Deer River, Washington Lake, and into Bushtower River, by which means we are to get to Yazoo River, between Yazoo City and Haines' Bluff.

The Federal forces at Greenwood are still held at bay. The rebels have one 10-inch gun in their battery commanded by the former Captain of the rebel ram Arkansas.

Several boats of the Yazoo expedition are much disabled by difficulties encountered en route. The rebels seem determined to dispute our passage down the Yazoo at every available point.

GEN. GRANT'S LETTER TO THE SURGEON GENERAL.

The following is Gen. Grant's letter to the Surgeon General, referred to in our recent Washington dispatches:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, NEAR VICKSBURG, March 4, 1863.

Assistant Surgeon General R. C. Wood, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter, showing the efforts you have been making to supply everything necessary, pertaining to the Medical Department in this army, has been received. I can assure you, nothing has been left undone here to secure the health of the men. No army ever went into the field better provided with medical stores and medical attendants than is furnished the army now in front of Vicksburg.

There was a deficiency in volunteer surgeons, but now that deficiency is fully supplied. The hospitals are in excellent order, and every necessary, comfort, and everything for the comfort of the sick. The Purveyor is fully furnished with funds, and has been directed over and over again, as every army surgeon can testify, to spare no expense in procuring anything that may be required for the sick. The Purveyor has also been furnished with ample means of transportation for the sick, more than I ever dreamed was ever furnished to any army; more than I ever thought necessary, and more than I ever desired was ever furnished to this army; more than, too, there is any use for, except in case of sickness to which the army is not liable. I also to Governor Seymour, and to the respective staffs.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, March 24.—The old National Theatre was destroyed by fire this morning.

BOSTON, March 23.—Building No. 9, King street, occupied by George H. Fox, sail maker and machinist, and by other parties, was nearly destroyed by fire this morning. Mr. Fox was engaged largely on Government work—including the manufacture of fuses. His loss is estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000, mostly insured.

☞ The Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune* of the 23d, says the examination of the several persons arrested for being engaged in the riot, proceeds slowly, but developments of fact cannot but lead to the conviction of several of the instigators, as well as the actual participants. After the examination is closed, the cases go to the Recorder's Court.

☞ An oil refinery in Buffalo, has been confiscated, with its contents, for an attempt of the proprietors to evade the tax under the United States tax law. The value of the property is about $18,000.

How to Insure your Taxing or Electing—A Chicago soldier, writing from General Grant's army, says:

"You folks up North complain that we are doing time about taking Vicksburg. Do you want that place taken quicker than it is? If you do, just have that gang of old fogies who is at the head of the Copperhead party down into Washington, and put a few of them in irons, and then you will see Vicksburg come down with a run. Our boys would run double quick to get there, after some of the Mobocrats, all the men except three went below, and the Senate adjourned without final action. The sections changing the present mode of taxing banks and railroads, have been struck out, and as it now stands the bill but slightly changes the principles of the present law, although much modifying the forms and modes of assessment. It will probably pass the Senate, but is not likely to become a law.

In the assembly Sanborn's resolution denouncing the President's emancipation proclamation and in favor of peace by compromise, was rejected by a party vote. Bills were reported for rearranging, codification, and publishing the general laws, and to take away State aid from the Historical Society. Bills were passed authorizing the Governor to furnish tourniquets to each company of volunteers from this State; for compensating persons whose property is injured or destroyed by mobs or riots, and several local bills.

After considerable discussion the bill for laying the foundation of the remainder of the Capitol, and building the north wing was ordered to the third reading by a vote of 47 to 34.

The Supreme Court room has been occupied this afternoon and evening by the Railroad Committee. Many legislators and lobbymen are engaged in the consideration of the bill introduced some days since to incorporate the bondholders of the western division of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee railroad. Arguments were made on behalf of various parties interested in the much vexed and greatly involved affairs of the LaCrosse railroad, by Messrs. Finch, Carpenter, Ryan, Emmons, Galen, Hubbell and other prominent lawyers. A large delegation is here from Milwaukee, where it is greatly to be feared the Legislature may take some action in the matter that will benefit Chicago at Milwaukee's expense, and the interest and standing of lobby members here indicates a big thing conservatively.

Members of the Legislature talk of asking the Chaplain to add to their daily prayers one that they may be saved from the lobby.

Important decisions by the Supreme Court are expected to-morrow. It is hardly worth while to give rumors about them when facts will so soon be public.

Major Bromberry, United States Military Superintendent here, advertises for proposals for the subsistence of the twenty-seventh regiment at Milwaukee, and the thirtieth here. He also warns all deserters in the State to report immediately, assuring them that furloughs from Captains, Colonels, or Surgeons, will not shield them from punishment.

It is reported here that Postmaster Lockwood, of Milwaukee, has been removed, and C. L. Sholls, of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* appointed in his place.

Ex-Governor Randall, after a short visit to Wisconsin, has gone to assist in the Connecticut canvass.

A letter is published from Col. Fairchild, of the gallant Second regiment, 4 life-long Democrat, expressing sorrow that there were any in Wisconsin hostile to the holy war, and that public sentiment had fallen so low that men dare talk such treason and lift their voice against the Government. He says any man thus acting is regarded as a traitor by the army, which is united in determination to continue the war to victory. He hopes my one resisting conscription, will be hung to the first tree. He appeals to all men to put their shoulders to the wheel, and thus secure a speedy triumph to our cause.

The railroad farm mortgagers, not mortgages, support Cothren.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Movements of Guerilla Forces.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, March 23, via CAIRO, March 24, 1863.

At 21 o'clock on Saturday morning, when within three miles of Grand Junction, a wood train, on the way to Jackson, from Memphis, was thrown off the track, where a rail had been taken up. About one hundred guerillas, part of Sanistreet's band, pounced upon the train, and captured the conductor and engineer, and set the cars on fire. When another train came along conveying paymaster Ditton, the engineer saw the guerillas and backed out, and, under rebel fire, ran back to Bolivar. At noon a cavalry force pursued the guerillas from Grand Junction, the result, however, I have not learned. The telegraph was injured by guerillas on the 16th.

Two of Sanistreet's guerillas were killed by our cavalry, at or near Salisbury. The band fired upon a foraging train, but were repulsed.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

A Spy to be Shot—A Happy Democratic Orator.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, March 24, 1863.

A private soldier, who recently deserted to the enemy, took the oath of allegiance and returned here as a spy, has been found guilty by a court martial. The President has approved the verdict, and he will be shot near this city at an early day.

A Democratic member of the recent Legislature, while making a speech in Rush county, denounced the Governor, his cabinet, and not attempt to resist the draft, &c. He was hooted down, and was not allowed to proceed with his speech.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, March 21, 1863.

A lot of ninety contrabands was sent to Keokuk on Saturday, and have been so eagerly employed by farmers and others, that a demand has been made for more. The Superintendent here expects to be able to supply all demands.

Two rebel flags raised lately in Holt county, have been sent here as trophies.

A report has been received in Springfield that a scouting party, twenty strong, from the 10th Illinois cavalry, were captured on the Clarksville road, while absent from Fayetteville.

Governor Gamble's appointment of John Knapp, one of the Republican proprietors, as Colonel of the 9th regiment enrolled militia, was rejected by the Senate. Knapp was an officer at Camp Jackson.

Gen. Schofield arrived last night from Springfield.

General Totten has been ordered to report at Washington.

Guerillas constantly cut the telegraph wires between Centreville and Fayetteville. The reports of an intended guerilla outbreak around Lexington is confirmed by the intelligence of a collision at Blue Mills. Quantrel is said to be concentrating for an attack on Kansas City. The Lexington *Union* urges the utmost vigilance to suppress these guerilla affairs.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, March 24, 1863.

Marmaduke's retreat to Arkansas is confirmed via Pilot Knob. A deserter from his force says he intended to capture a Mississippi steamer at Commerce or Cape Girardeau, and carry off all the available stores.

A small party of Rebels with a large staff from Little Rock, was overtaken near Bellevar, on the Springfield road, last week, by a detachment of the Hickory County enrolled militia.

Col. Harrison of the 1st Arkansas cavalry, having heard that the Rebels threatened to hang prisoners, seized forty secession sympathizers and held them as hostages, informing the rebels of his action by a flag of truce.

Jacksnlow Discharged.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 24.—The U. S. Circuit Court met to-day for final disposition of the case of Jacksnlow. He was directed to be discharged. De Groots absent the jurisdiction of the court, and inability to procure witnesses, was the cause of the action. He has been three years since Jacksnlow was first tried.

The Harvest at Boston.

BOSTON, March 24.—The barque from Liverpool, via Halifax, arrived at this port at half past nine o'clock this morning. Her mails will be forwarded by the morning train.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

Gen. Burnside at Cincinnati.

RECEPTION BY THE CITIZENS, AND SERENADE.

General Lew. Wallace's Speech.

BUNSIDE'S OLD CORPS ARRIVE TO-DAY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, March 24, 1863.

Gen. Burnside and staff arrived here this morning. He will assume command of the department to-morrow. Gen. Burnside was serenaded to-night by the Newport Barracks Band. A large crowd was present to welcome him, and his reception was, we believe, very gratifying.

Gen. Burnside was introduced by Gen. Lew. Wallace, and said:

GEN. BURNSIDE'S REMARKS.

MY FRIENDS—I beg to thank you for the very kind manner in which you have received me, and I take it as being the more complimentary, since I have come home among my own people.

It is gratifying to me because it seems to say that I have in your opinion done my duty. I come to you in the full and abiding faith in the success of our cause. I have seen many and many dark hours in my soldier's experience, but in my darkest hours I have felt that the right will prevail. I know that we have the physical ability to put down this rebellion, and if I doubted that, I should still feel that there is a God who will sustain the right.

But I do feel that we have the strength and the ability to put down a rebellion which originated in fraud, deceit and ambition. It originated in fraud when the Southern leaders stole from the Government its arms and its arsenals, and were conspiring to its ruin while they were subsisting on its substance.

If you show me a Southern leader or a Southern sympathizer, and I say then we have an ambitious man, and the time has come when we must fight against that ambition, when we must take as firm a stand as against this rebellion itself. Again, gentlemen, I thank you.

During the delivery of this short address the General was frequently interrupted by cheers, and the vast crowd which had assembled, some calling out for what he was going to do with the butternuts?

When the General retired General Wallace was loudly called for. He refused to speak, but the crowd would take no refusal but insisted on his speaking. He said he was glad that we have General Burnside among us.

His whole character shows us that we have the right man in the right place. [Loud cheers.] And what will he do with the butternuts? I do not know what he will do with the butternuts since he has been silent on the subject it becomes me to be silent too. I am inclined to think Gen. Burnside is a peace man, you are very silent at that I see; but I mean that he is a peace man inasmuch as he thinks the bayonet much more powerful than the ballot box in crushing out the rebellion and restoring the Union, and in this I can truly say that he is a man after my own heart.

Gen. Wallace was vociferously cheered at the close of his remarks.

A dispatch has been received to-day that 6,000 of Burnside's old troops will be here to-morrow, and preparations are making to feed them.

Gen. Burnside states, in correction of your Washington correspondent's statement, that he did not recommend General Wright's appointment to the command of a corps in Kentucky, and his re-appointment as a Major General, that the reverse is the truth. He urged his confirmation on Senators, with Halleck, and also his appointment to the command of a corps in Kentucky.

There is nothing further in relation to the Mount Sterling fight.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Draft to be Everywhere Enforced.

ENCOURAGING FROM OUR ARMIES.

Brilliant Treasury Prospects.

THE SUCCESS OF THE BLACK EXPEDITION.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1863.

There is reason to believe that the recent naval action at Port Hudson and running the batteries by Farragut's fleet, were in obedience to orders from the Department here to proceed up the river at all hazards, and reopen the Indianola.

It is stated that Gov. Tod's recent visit here was occasioned by a belief in the existence of an organization in Ohio to resist the enforcement of the Conscription law. It is understood that measures will be taken to back up the Provost Marshals with military forces to any extent desired.

Mr. Seward is said to have received important foreign dispatches to-day, which were made the subject of a Cabinet meeting.

Arrangements are being made at the Provost Marshal General's office for the speedy enforcement of the regulations respecting the arrest and return of deserters.

The draft for the twenty-three millions continues enormous, and one million two hundred thousand were taken to day. There is no longer any doubt of Mr. Chase's brilliant success in providing for all the present exigencies of the Treasury.

The Government has information that leading rebels, including men as prominent in the Government as Judah P. Benjamin, are converting their available property into foreign exchange.

Judge Advocate General Holt took the depositions to-day, of released prisoners belonging to Ohio regiments, touching the execution, as spies, of seven of their number, who were captured while on a special expedition, sent by Gen. Mitchell into Northern and Central Georgia. Extreme barbarities attended some of these executions. The evidences before him to-day will be made the basis of representations to the rebel Government, or possibly, of retaliation.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the two per cent. tax, imposed by an amendatory act on vessels, applies only to those whose keels are laid after March 3d, when the act passed.

Advices have been received that Porter's last parroted Monitor, on which the rebels opened such a furious fire, proved a great success for us, causing the hurrying of seven of the rebels' large guns and wounding thereby quite a number of officers and men.

Even the enemies of the valley of armed negroes begin to acknowledge that the expedition of the 1st S. C. into Florida has already given the lie to their predictions of promiscuous rapine and murder, and has developed in the blacks a soldierly quality.

West Virginia is anticipating the possibility of an odd's between this and next Thursday, the day when they are to vote on acceptance of terms on which to enter the Union as a new State, for the purpose of interfering with their elections. It is not possible, however, that anything serious can be accomplished.

Wednesday March 25th Gov. Curtin as escorted by Col. Fellows, left here this evening for the army of the Potomac on business connected with the Pennsylvania troops. It is understood in military circles that Gen. Darvis will remain in charge of the department of the Rappahannock.

Gen. Rosecrans will return to Minnesota during the next ten days, when he will formally resign the Governorship of that State.

Surgeon J. R. Smith has, by order of Surgeon Gen. Hammond, addressed a letter to Medical Director Abbott, directing him to take the necessary measures to send the transfer to those hospitals now in the charge of all the sick and wounded who have been sick for three months and upwards, and who are in a fit state to bear such transportation. These transportations are to be made to detachments of about fifty, under the charge of proper officers, and with due attention to the welfare of the sick thus transported.

The *Nassau Guards* in its recent summary of news from Charleston, mistakes in saying the steamer motor ship of trons, delivered letters from Lord Lyons to the commander of the British steamer Petrel, containing instructions to proceed to Washington.

The new sloop Oneida, for some weeks at the Washington navy yard, is now in fine condition; the alteration of her machinery having just been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 23.—The following general order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS, NORFOLK, Va., March 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 8.—A General Court Martial is hereby appointed to meet at the City Hall, Norfolk, Va., on the 23d day of March, 1863, for the trial of such prisoners as may be before it. The following officers are appointed members of said court, viz: Major Judge Advocate; Capts. H. M. Brown and A. O. Bowley, of the 10th N. H.; Lieutenant and R. H. Heath, of the 14th New York; and J. R. Penn, 79th Pennsylvania. Lieuts. F. R. Hall, 10th N. H.; J. Bowers, 2d R. I.; Spencer and D. Williams, 99th Pennsylvania; W. W. Gates and H. R. Brown, 16th New York.

By order of

H. L. VILES,
Brigadier General Commanding.
J. A. LINSCOTT, Asst'. Adj. Gen.

A large fleet of schooners made their departure from here this afternoon. They had taken harbor in the Roads during the storm. The weather is now fine. Some of the gunboats have been practising with their guns at Newport News to-day. The firing caused some inquiry from the neighboring towns.

Adjournment of the Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 23.—The Assembly adjourned to-day to the second Monday in September. The convention question was laid over. The old Convention will meet previous to July, at the call of the Governor, and will probably provide for gradual emancipation, to wind the institution up by the year 1900.

The Five Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Jay Cooke, subscription agent, announces the conversion of $1,200,000 legal tenders into five twenties to-day.

☞ Four pieces of fine marble statuary, which had been stolen from the Congressional Cemetery at Washington, have been recovered by a Sheriff, at the house of Humphrey Hammond, in Bexar township, Clinton county. They were pillaged, packed up and sent thither by Sergeant N. S. Hammond, and his brother S. Hammond, members of company G, 5th Michigan cavalry. These elegant pieces of sculpture, representing "Divine Love," "Weeping Beauty," &c., were valued at $1,500. Other thefts are charged upon those young men, and they will be required to pay dearly for their admiration of the "fine arts."

New Advertisements

☞ For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

BOARD OF TRADE.—There will be a special meeting of the Board of Trade this day (WEDNESDAY), at 3 o'clock P. M.

mch25-3t JNO. F. BRATT, Secretary.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH GRAF, deceased.—The undersigned having been appointed parting claims against the estate of JOSEPH GRAF, late of the City of Chicago, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend at the office of Mr. Reed, in said City, on the 1st day of April, 1863.

mch25-3t* THEODORE GRAF, Executrix.

ANDERSON RIFLES.—Every member of the company is requested to be present at the usual Martial, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at half past seven o'clock, for drill and business. By order of the Captain.

mch25-2t* CHAS. MAYER, Secretary.

COSALO WORKS' NAILS,

100 kegs of 10s to 1.00 kegs, for sale low to the trade by DEWEY & CO., first door on Kingsbury street, north of Kinzie.

mch25-1w2-Tw

DESERTED.

JOHN S. PERRY,

A private in Waterhouse's Battery, now in the neighborhood of Memphis, Tenn., and said battery joined the ranks of February last, is hereby advised that his father is dangerously sick, dying we fear, and that his presence is necessary at once at his home in this city. Said boy is supposed to be in the employ of the Government, and is now supposed to be in the vicinity of Memphis. Any one knowing of any one delivering him to the authorities, to be returned to his father, will be rewarded by the latter. Address, for information, D. Dearborn & Co., Chicago, or C. C. PATTERSON, Capt. Waterhouse Battery.

mch25-3t*

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION.

The cheapest Known light in the world; the most brilliant ever offered to the public; entirely unobjectionable; absolutely burns the perfect fluid; IT IS THE BEST BURNING FLUID EVER OFFERED. It burns without a chimney or any of the patent fixings necessary to other fluids. Call and see it burning at the store of the undersigned, and it may be induced to be in any one delivering him to the authorities, to be returned to his father, will be rewarded by the latter. Address, for information, D. Dearborn & Co., Chicago. A. C. PATTERSON, Capt. Waterhouse Battery.

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mch25-3t*

TERRITORIAL RIGHTS FOR SALE.

Upon terms that cannot fail to insure large remunerations, at 15 McCormick's Building, where the Oil and Lamps may be seen for a few days only.

mch25-3t*

CORNS, CORNS.—I will send a Certain Cure for curing Corns in 4 short time, to any one who will forward me

FIVE CENTS.

This is a sure remedy, as I have tested it with Corns on my own feet. Address, P. O. box 1681, Chicago, Ill.

mch25-3t*

WOOD, WOOD, WOOD.

100 Cords Cottage Hickory, $6.25.
100 Cords Beech and Maple - $6.50.

In Yard. Apply to 118 South Water street.

mch25-3t*

TO VESSEL OWNERS AND CAPTAINS.—GOVE'S PATENT SELF-REEFE AND VENTILATING SAIL.—Is now ready for sale. Orders can be left with Messrs. Hubbard & Co., 107 South Water street, or with the undersigned at Racine, Wis.

mch25-3t* P. GOVE.

USE

Saratoga Empire Water.

This celebrated Mineral Water, which is in quite as good condition as when first bottled, can be had of the undersigned at the Depot, 70 State street, Chicago, where any orders will be promptly filled.

D. A. KNOWLTON,
Proprietor Saratoga Empire Spring, N. Y.

Price of Empire Water Delivered at Chicago:

Pints per doz. ..... $1.75 per case of 2 doz. $3.50
Quarts " 1.50 " " 2 " 3.00
Magnum " 1.25 " " 2 " 2.50

Size of Packages—Pints 24 and 1 dozen; Quarts 12 and 1 dozen; Magnum 12 and 1 dozen boxes.

mch25-1w2-Tw

WABASH AVENUE RESIDENCE.

A Thoroughly Built Dwelling.

Which no matter how to an offer, we must sell, as we have determined to move South, and the property must be sold. Inquire on the premises, Wabash avenue and to perfect title, or address

Apply to THOS. B. BRYAN,
Real Estate Agency.

mch25-1w2-Sw

McCONKEY & HALL,

Grocers and Packers of Provisions,

No. 5 WIGWAM BUILDING, CHAMBERS' STREET.

GEORGE CHAFFEY & BROS.,

FORWARDERS,

Atlantic Wharf, Kingston,

For Ports in Canada, Lake Ontario, Rochester, Oswego, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Troy, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Milwaukee, Chicago, Racine, Kenosha, Southport, Green Bay, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Port Washington

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1863.

THE GREAT REACTION.

The extent and force of the reaction in the Middle and Eastern States against the schemes of the Copperheads, is both surprising and gratifying to the earnest friends of the loyal cause. And though the West has not yet equalled the East in their revulsion, we have the gratifying announcement to send to New York and New England, that the good work is here going on; and that the danger in all the States of the Lake region—danger that we might have civil war at home—is for the present surmounted. We ought, perhaps, to except Indiana. In that State, treason openly and boldly avows itself; but, even there, there are signs that the crisis is past, and that in the heart of the Democratic party itself, the sentiment of loyalty is renewing itself and will soon accomplish the wonders that it has elsewhere wrought. Let the good work go on!

VOICE OF THE ARMY.

Thus far, right nobly has the wisdom of the founders of the Government, in relying for national defence upon the volunteer soldiery, been vindicated. Never in the history of the world—not even in the days of '76—have troops shown more courage, more devotion, more endurance, more downright heroism, than have been manifested by these farmers' sons, merchants' clerks, young mechanics and professional men, to whom the honor and prosperity of our country are entrusted. Tempted by politicians as no men were ever tempted before, worn with a service that has had great hardships and but few rewards, often unfitly commanded, and not unfrequently defrauded, all anxious to resume the pursuits and habits that they left, and not one in a thousand contemplating the continuance of the soldier's life beyond the duration of this war—they have nevertheless been the fastest, truest, and most trustworthy friends that the Union cause has had. To their manifestoes from the camps, in which defiance to treason has been the most prominent idea, the country is indebted more than it will ever acknowledge. While presenting to the enemy a bold and unbroken front, they have, without a countermarch or the discharge of a single gun, defeated a more dangerous and malignant enemy in their rear; and to-day the improved appearance of matters here in the North, and the renewed hope that fills every loyal heart, are due not so much to what the North has done as to the patriotic attitude in which the soldiers stand.

We have to-day another batch of resolutions and addresses from the field, in which the assurances of fidelity and patriotism of the whole army are reiterated. They will surely engage the attention and call forth the warm approbation of our readers.

TRIUMPHS OF THE BLACK BRIGADE.

In spite of the filthy expressions of contempt which, on its first announcement, the Copperhead press flung upon the scheme for a Black Brigade, as a part of the Federal army, the originators of it were in no wise abashed or in timidated nor did they stick fast in the mud of the abuse wherewith they were assailed. On the contrary, they set zealously to work, as soon as they were commissioned to do so by the Executive authority; and after marshalling, drilling and thoroughly organizing the men, they felt proud of the military bearing of their ebony sculptures, and confident that so much muscle and bone would one day tell a big tale against the enemies of the Republic.

Events have proved that these were no false calculations, and that Black Soldiers if they cannot fight as well as volunteers and regulars, are by no means deficient in dash and courage. The news of their exploits in Florida, under Colonel Higginson sets the question of their fighting ability at rest forever, and must be gall and wormwood to the miserable Copperheads who raved against them so madly at the onset.

We learn from Hilton Head that these despised and bespattered negroes, who were to run away at the first blast of the enemy's cannon, did, in reality, nothing of the sort, but stood their ground bravely, and laughed at the balls, shells and bullets, as a pretty display of fireworks, and a good joke, although intended to be made at their expense. Nay, more than this: they even had the audacity to encounter the Southern chivalry, and let daylight out, and dark into many more of them than relished the treatment.

Their entire behavior on the field is extolled by their officers in terms which must give a Copperhead the cholic, and, seeing that he is naturally given to evil speech, make him, moreover, grind oaths like fire-crackers between his teeth.

We are sorry that the particulars of their success have not yet reached us; but it is authentically stated that they have assaulted and captured many important positions, and a large quantity of munitions and supplies.

This is news of the right sort, and from the right persons, in the right quarter. There can be no reason, out of the mind of a traitor, why the Blacks should not help to achieve their own liberty; and we are glad that our Government has knocked on the head all that silly prattle against employing them to fight, which the Northern traitors have tried so hard to beat up between the two races, and consolidate into a wall of adamant.

VINE CULTURE IN THE WEST.

If the farmers of the West knew that more than half "white wines that are sold in this country by professed importers, at hotel tables, and by retail dealers, under high sounding, and, because high sounding, unknown to them as such—was the best article submitted.

But it is not for wine alone, or chiefly, that the grape should have such attention. In this country, where fruit is scarce and high, and where new and economical forms are easily got and are by no means infrequent, the vine, easily planted, cheaply tended, occupying no valuable space, ornamental in its appearance, coming early to maturity, and bearing plentifully for many years, with only the attention that an apple tree gets—occasional manuring and annual pruning—should fill a place in the household economy of every family. As food, nothing is more delicious than the fruit; and as a medicine, in a hundred forms of disease that much baste, salt pork and land engender; in the West, it is an indispensable one. As a preservative of health, particularly in malarious districts, where diseases incident to the climate are so common, it is worth more than all the drugs of the pharmacopœia.

Let us entreat our agricultural friends, some of whom, though ten years in the country, are guiltless of any but ill-directed and abortive attempts to supply themselves with fruit, to try the vine, not necessarily on a large scale, but intelligently and with a determination to succeed. The plants of any of the native varieties cost but a trifle, to dig a few holes by the side of some fence or cut-house costs still less, but this outlay, with an hour's work for each annually thereafter, is all that is required. Try, and see what will come of the experiment!

VIRGINIA MUTINIES.

The evidences which prove the existence of a feeling of deep and sullen discontent, on the part of the people of the South, with the Government that Jeff. Davis has set over them, is not confined to the reports of refugees from the Southern country, returned prisoners, or rebel deserters; but are found in the columns of the leading and most disloyal journals of the Confederacy. The Baltimore *American*, of a recent date, quotes the following paragraph from an editorial in the well known Richmond *Examiner*, of the 14th, printed under the nose of Mr. Davis himself, and no doubt read by every member of his Cabinet. The editor, in discussing the policy embodied in the law of the rebel Congress, prescribing the quantity of land which each planter may cultivate in tobacco, says:

"The tenure of our people results at length ties and arbitrary violence. They are accustomed to the enjoyment of their rights unmolested, and when recently they have been wrongfully, to wrong and insult from the Government officials. If they are properly compensated and speedily dealt with, they will give all their labor and savings to the Government, and give them cheerfully, but if these are exacted arbitrarily, and with violence and insult, they will not only give grudgingly, but they will take effectual measures to prevent the minions of Government from obtaining the fruits of their labor. The best mode to seize for [illegible] a mockery of payment. There is a feeling of resentment, deep-seated and widespread, heading on the best class of community, against Government, which is held responsible for these mad and reckless trespasses and for the [illegible] which are [illegible] this goodly city who fancy they are popular in the land, but whose names are held in execration by a much [illegible] which control public opinion."

The two salient points in this, are, first, the honest confession that the rebellion is causeless, inasmuch as the "people have, until recently, been strangers to wrong and insult from Government officials," and, secondly, the vehement protest and threat against the lawlessness, or, worse than that, the Despotism sanctified by law, to which Virginia, her citizens and her property, are given up. Will the soldiers of Southern institutions also indorse these men, who are accustomed to consume the tyranny of Davis and his accomplices, with the mild and constitutional rule of the President of the United States, and declare in favor of the former, please read and ponder?

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A distinguished regiments' floor of the Army of the Potomac, writing to a friend in this city, pays a high compliment to the skill and efficiency of Gen. Hooker, in the following extract from his letter, which we are permitted to publish:

"We saw him [Hooker] with a small pioneer corps of twenty men, to carry spades and axes to go before us, remove obstructions, build bridges, &c. We are getting on splendidly. As Quartermaster Sawyer is now in charge of the pack saddles, are weeding out the poor horses and filling up with fresh ones, and every day we drill—fill—drill—and the result is, the infantry around us, by platoons and regiments and as skirmishers. It is war without the bloody accompaniments; and, under the present circumstances, I would not have it otherwise. Our troops are in fine spirits, and glory per corps to share. I would like to know if He is there, there is a great many of the boys coming Home on some kind of Furloughs if Vicksburg, that Furlough will sell well in some parts of the army, write me immediately and write fully and I will write you in a few days, Sarah is well and they are coming back on the farm as soon as their School is out. Direct to your mother.

Yours affectionately,

(Signed.) J. M. LEWIS.

P. S.—If you want to get out of the army, I think I can get you a parol pothook. Write me about it. Don't be too much afraid to run a risk. Do not go down the river unless you are compelled to do so. *Destroy this note.* I don't like such [illegible] anything that will disgrace you. Neither do I want you to fight longer for the negro and d——d Abolitionists.

IF YOU CAN'T COME HOME WITHOUT DESERTING.

[Extract from Mr. Goodman's letter to his sons.]

DEAR BOYS.—Come home if you can as soon as you can, and if you can't come without deserting, desert, and come home, and let this damned and hellish war go to the devil. Come, come, come home.

"LOOK OUT FOR FIRE AND BRIMSTONE."

Extract Chicago Copperhead.

I send you a true copy of a letter sent to one of our soldiers in the 114th regiment Illinois volunteers, company G, which he has denounced as a vile traitor every man of whatever party or position, who persists in opposing the war and the measures adopted to the prejudice of our cause, and we doubly denounce as a traitor and coward any officer who encourages the people. The citizens of the great State of Illinois have responded to the call by the Chairman, stated at length that the object of the meeting was to obtain an expression of the opinion of the regiment with regard to a certain class of reptiles in the North styled Copperheads, who were taking advantage of the absence of the loyal men in the army to slander them and impede the operations of the Government in its noble efforts to crush the rebellion. On his motion a committee, consisting of Chaplain H. W. Lamkin, Surgeon A. B. Thayer, Lieut. Col. Hurst, on behalf of the Ohio battalion, Major Garrison Harker on behalf of the Missouri battalion, Capt. F. P. Rodgers on behalf of the Michigan battalion; was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the regiment as to said traitors.

During the absence of the Committee to draft the resolutions, in response to calls, speeches were made by Brevt. Brig. Gen. Keating, Lieut. Elwell and Lieut. Tatum.

Dr. Landis, as chairman of the Committee, then submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That any overture of peace, or any compromise proposed to the so-called Southern Confederacy, by the United States Senate and constitutional authorities of the United States, in response to our Constitution and Government, TREASON, *State Register and Peoria Transcript*, Chicago *Times* and *Post*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, written by Judge Lewis and Mr. Goodman to their sons in the 17th Illinois infantry.

MAJOR COMMANDING REGT. CHAIRMAN.
U. C. STOCKDALE, Captain Co. A, Sec'y.

JUDGE LEWIS WANTS HIS DEAR SON TO "MEET ALL PERSONS FRIENDLY AND GENTEEL."

LEWISTON, Ill., Feb. 8, 1863.

A. H. LEWIS—*Dear Son*: As I cannot write a few lines to inform you that we are all as well as usual, and are in hopes that these few lines will find you alive and well, we all have the last letters that we have received from you was dated Nov. 22, 1862.

We have often heard from you since; one report was that you had gone to Vicksburg, on other that you and others had deserted, &c., &c. But on yesterday McCumber got home and told us that he saw you on the 4th at Memphis, Tenn., and I was much relieved, as it gave me great anxiety. When I heard that you had to go to Vicksburg, and I hope you will not go there if you can any way avoid it. There will be a terrible battle there if the parties come in contact. Therefore I want you to remain at Memphis if you can possibly do so and remember that the more prudent you are the safer you will be. Avoid all drunkenness and the haunts of rough and ill disposed persons. Meet all persons friendly and genteel, and by so doing you will avoid difficulty and often danger. You have little idea of the trouble and anxiety that I have about you and hope that you will not have the fact that I am older than you and if my advice does you no good it will do you no harm. We hope to get a letter shortly from you, when she is in a state of confinement. Only think of it, Illinois soldiers to boot. I send this in a Douglas envelop, in hope that the tiers of Illinois will not stand very true to your real duty.

I will close with the remark that had Douglas been alive now, Illinois would be ready and willing to raise his traitorous hand against the Constitution of his country. You need not be surprised at any thing that you may hear from Illinois. Only think of the Democratic party of Illinois, with their leaders, Douglas, Richardson, Logan, Reynolds, Harris, Allen, Singleton, Breese, from the State of Illinois, and Vallandigham, from the State of Ohio, and Woodward and his associates, who, in the beginning of this unholy war, would not, and had recognized the South. If Old Abe should recognize the South, you may look out for fire and brimstone.

I must close. Excuse my bad spelling. Write soon. Write often.

F. K. & S. TAYLOR.

THE OLD 29TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

BANNER WAGGON, March 13, 1863.

At a meeting of the company on the evening of March 11th, over which Corp. A. B. Hall presided, the following resolutions were made, and the following resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, The late convention and disloyal sentiments of the Peoria Democratic Convention, in which a resolution was passed to the effect that the war was a failure, and that the Government should make peace with the rebels at once, and that the Democratic party would not support the war any longer unless it was conducted on different principles, and that the Democratic party would not support the war any longer unless it was conducted on different principles, and that the Democratic party would not support the war any longer unless it was conducted on different principles

WM. A. BUTLER & CO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Nos. 164 and 166 Dearborn-st.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC

THE MASSASOIT HOUSE AND Entire Furniture, Fixtures, &c.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION

On Wednesday, April 1st, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the Premises.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE TREMONT GARDEN

Dwelling-House Furniture.

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, April 2d, 1863,

AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

ON THE PREMISES.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

BENTOUX INVALID.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EX

PERIENCE OF A

BENTOUX INVALID.

BY HORNE & GIBBONS,

On Wednesday, March 25, at 9½ A. M.

At Salesrooms, 132 and 134 Dearborn-st.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We shall remove in a few days from 44 Lake-st. to

Stores 46 and 48 Dearborn Street

opposite the Tremont House, where we shall, as heretofore, transact a

General Auction Business.

The above stores are the most centrally located and most convenient to Auction business in the city. We shall continue to receive consignments for sale.

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

We shall give our personal attention to the sale of REAL ESTATE IN ANY PART OF THE CITY.

Also, to the Sale of Household Goods,

At the residences of families, or will have goods removed to our commodious rooms for sale.

REGULAR TRADE SALES OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

CASH ADVANCES MADE.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

46 LAKE STREET.

Unclaimed Assorted Merchandize

AT AUCTION.

We shall sell, on FRIDAY, March 27th, at 9 o'clock A. M., at our store,

46 & 48 Dearborn Street,

For order of the Merchant's Despatch, an assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Consisting of Men's, Women's, Boys and Misses' Wear, Rubbers, &c., &c., also, a lot of

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctrs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

46 LAKE STREET.

ELEGANT, NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut

FURNITURE,

CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

AT OUR NEW SALESROOMS,

46 AND 48 DEARBORN STREET,

Opposite the Tremont House,

On Friday, March 27, we will sell commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., a large and desirable assortment of Household Furniture, all in perfect order, and many of them entirely new, consisting in part of

Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits, in Hair Cloth, Reps and Brocatelle; Rosewood and Walnut Marble-top Chamber Suits; Rosewood and Walnut Extension Tables; Rosewood and Walnut Centre Tables; Rosewood and Walnut Sofas; Rosewood and Walnut Rocking Chairs; Rosewood and Walnut Dressing Bureaus; Rosewood and Walnut Bedsteads; Hair, Husk and Spring Mattresses; Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters; Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain and Rag Carpets; Oil Cloths; Mirrors; Pictures; Looking-Glass Plates; Crockery and Glassware; Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, &c.

Terms Cash, and Without Reserve.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctrs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

46 LAKE STREET.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctrs.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE,

Gore, Willson & Co.

59 LAKE STREET,

Every Tuesday and Thursday,

AT 9 A. M. PROMPT.

And at private sale throughout the week. We purchase

LARGER, BETTER SELECTED,

AND

OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES

Than by any other House.

MANUFACTURERS,

To whom we make advances,

GIVEN BY

UNUSUAL FACILITIES.

MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT.

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

Banking and Exchange.

BANK OF AMERICA—Public Notice is hereby given, that on May 1st, the Stock of the "BANK OF AMERICA," Brooklyn (organized and doing business under the General Banking Law of the State of New York), will be reduced to $100,000. By order of the Board of Directors. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, 63 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. INCORPORATED IN 1861. $3 per cent. Interest paid on Savings. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS. Thos. Dyer, Pres't. E. E. Fleetwood, Vice-Pres't. J. C. Dore, Cashier. Board of Examiners. J. H. Dore, C. Gurney, Wm. Bross, Jr. Directors. Thos. Dyer, C. Gurney, E. E. Fleetwood, J. H. Dore, Wm. Bross, Jr., Wm. Stuart, D. Kimball, Jr., Jas. Stuart, Jr., Jas. Stuart, Sr., Wm. Stuart, Sr.

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS,

67 Exchange Place, New York.

Particular attention devoted to collections. Warrants, Exchange, Gold and Stocks bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on deposits. Refer to Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., New York; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Chicago; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., St. Louis.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

S. A. SMITH, Pres't. W. B. DOGGETT, Vice-Pres't. L. L. GAGE, Cashier.

This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange, Gold and Coupons, receive deposits, and will sell drafts on New York, Boston and Philadelphia, in sums of $100 and upwards, at sight or short dates. Will receive and execute Trusts from Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.

Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

DIRECTORS:

J. H. Dunham, Wm. Ogden, Henry Farnum, Jas. H. Rose, Henry Crook, H. H. Magill, E. S. Hamlin, E. B. Cooley, C. H. Schweppe, T. B. Ogden, Jno. Wentworth.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c. Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany for sale in sums to suit.

DRAW ON

DREXEL, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, HAVING ESTABLISHED AN

AGENCY AT CHICAGO,

is prepared to do a General Banking Business, buying and selling

Eastern and Sterling Exchange,

Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making

ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,

Or payable in CHICAGO, or at other points. Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. Office—South-west corner of Lake and Clark streets.

E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

Negotiate Loans on Bond and Mortgage.

☞ Notes and first class real estate securities taken.

H. DOOLITTLE, BANKER,

93 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

Deposits received. Exchange bought and sold and every facility for the transaction of all business relating to Banking. my3-cp-1y

CIRCULAR.—Trader's Bank, Chicago, March 2d, 1863.—Mr. J. A. Ellis, late of the firm of Marshall & Ellis, Milwaukee, is one of the Directors of this Bank, and has been appointed Cashier of this Bank. It will, on this date, transfer its business to the new Banking House of J. A. ELLIS & CO. mh2-1m J. TINKHAM, Cashier.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. A. ELLIS & CO., Chicago, March 1, 1863.

The undersigned having purchased the stock of the Trader's Bank of Chicago, and succeeded to its business, have opened an office in this city, on the Northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets, for the purpose of a

General Banking and Exchange Business.

We will pay particular attention to the purchase and sale of Exchange, Coin and Treasury Notes, and will be pleased to act as correspondents or agents for country banks and bankers.

We will also issue Post-note Gold United States Revenue Stamps, on which we allow a discount of four per cent. when ordered in amounts of $250 and upwards, and of three per cent. on amounts of $100.

J. A. ELLIS & CO.

mh2-1m

BANKING HOUSE OF J. G. CONRAD, 47 CLARK STREET.

I have this day formed a copartnership with the office recently occupied by Messrs. Rockefeller & Settlon, a private banking business will be transacted by

J. G. CONRAD.

Chicago, March 2, 1863. mh2-2tw

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO., BANKERS, CHICAGO.

Deposits received. Prompt attention given to the buying and selling of

Exchange, Coin and Government Securities.

W. F. COOLBAUGH, Commissioner of Deeds, Chicago. [mh2-6tw-1m] Burlington, Iowa.

Copartnership.

NOTICE.—The firm heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of TUCKER, JEWETT & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled by CHARLES TUCKER. CHARLES ASHWORTH.

CHICAGO, March 17th, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, for the purpose of doing a

GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS,

Under the name and style of HIGGINS & JAMES.

Office—Corner of Lake and Clark streets, Chicago. MILES D. HIGGINSON. ALFRED JAMES.

On and after the first day of April next, Mr. EDWARD O'NEAL will be admitted as a partner with us. HIGGINSON & JAMES.

mh18-10tw-2w

WHEELER, LEONARD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cor. South Water and Wells streets,

In the Iron Building (up-stairs,) Chicago, Ill.

Rapid Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit. Advances made on all kinds of Produce in store or to arrive. mh2-1m

C. T. WHEELER, J. W. LEONARD, E. E. LEWIS, Jr.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm of GOSS & PHILLIPS, and will continue the business at the present location, No. 2 Portland Block.

WM. B. PHILLIPS.

Chicago, Feb. 9, 1863. mh2-1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—On and after this date, we admit as a member of our firm, WM. B. PHILLIPS, who will be associated with Messrs. Davis, Bryant & Co., of the city of New York, and Messrs. Davis, Bryant & Co., of the city of Boston, as partners in all the business of the above firms in Chicago. GOSS, SHERMAN, HALL & PHILLIPS, 84 Water-street, Chicago, Feb. 2, 1863. fe2-1m

SHERMAN, HALL & PHILLIPS, (Successors to Sherman & Hall. Established A. D. 1841.)

GRAIN, PRODUCE AND FRUIT COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Warehouse, 8 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Cash advanced on consignments for home or East coast shipment. [mh2-1m]

W. S. SHERMAN. J. S. HALL. WM. J. PHILLIPS.

Furs.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

IGNATZ HERZOG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND MANUFACTURER IN

Hats, Caps and Furs,

153 LAKE STREET.

My assortment in the above named articles cannot be surpassed in the West. Through my facilities in manufacturing, I am enabled to sell at lower prices than any other house in the trade. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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The Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1863.

THE WAR ON THE BORDER.

Late News from the Army of the Frontier.

AUCTION OF THE CHEROKEE LEGISLATURE.

Position of the Rebel Forces.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, 19th.]

The arrival of Dr. Gillpatrick, at Fort Scott, with dispatches to Gen. Blunt from Gen. Phillips, A. A. Phillips, commanding the Indian Brigade, got possession of items of interest and importance to ourselves and others in the 9th and 9th Mil ary District.

Col. Phillips' headquarters are now at Boonville, the county seat of Benton Co., Arkansas. With him there is a large portion of his command, the three Indian regiments, the Eighth Kansas cavalry, and Hopkins' 2d Kansas battery. At Fayetteville, the county seat of Washington, an Arkansas Union regiment is stationed. This regiment has been started east on Gen. Blunt's campaign, and though not yet fully made safe to go so soon. It is the third Union regiment raised in northwestern Arkansas. It is composed to a large extent of conscripts from the factory from the Confederate army. A detachment of the 1st Indian, under Lieut. Fox, is stationed at Fort Gibson, C. N., and also five companies of the 2d, at Neosho, Mo., under Capt. Spillman.

The late session of the Cherokee Legislature, which assembled in the Delaware district of the nation, at Cowskin Prairie, convened about the 15th inst. Chief Ross, (formerly a Major in the Confederate service under Col. Drew, which regiment came into the Union as soon as our troops advanced last fall,) was President of the Upper House, and in the absence of John Ross, Principal Chief of the Nation.

During the measures effected was the revocation of the ordinance of secession and the treaty with the rebel Government, passed by a former Legislature. An act was passed depriving the office all Cherokees disloyal to the Government of the United States, and declaring Lan forever thereafter incompetent to hold any office. A resolution was passed asking the President to cause the Cherokee Nation the offer of compensated Emancipation. At the same time a bill became a law unconditionally abolishing slavery. It is understood that ano her law was passed declaring all persons born in the Cherokee country citizens of the nation. This, of course, includes persons of African descent as well as whites.

Delegates are appointed to proceed to Washington and confer with the General Government. These delegates are Stand Watie, Rose, now in Washington; Lewis Downing, Lieut. Colonel of the 3d Indian; Captain McDaniel, of the 2d; and the Rev. Evan Jones, Chaplain of the 2d, formerly the leading Anti-Slavery Missionary in the Indian Territory.

What the objects of this delegation are is not known to our officers, as also is the orders of Gen. Blunt. It was strictly enjoined upon the military authorities in no wise to interfere or meddle with the proceedings of the Legislature. Their duty was simply to protect it during its session. From the character of the action of that body, it may be fairly inferred that the delegation are suitable persons to represent the Cherokees at the Federal capital.

Col. Phillips is actively engaged in pursuing guerillas, and supplying the wants of the large number of destitute Union families in Western Arkansas and the Cherokee Nation. He is manufacturing a large quantity of flour at Benton and neighboring mills.

The high water in the Arkansas river some distance. Stand Waitie is at Briartown, on the south side of Fort Gibson. In addition to a number of his own regiment, he has with him Bryant's Battalion. Bryant is a Cherokee, though his men are principally white.

Col. Cooper is at Coal Creek, fifty miles north of Fort Washita and about thirty miles from Boggy Depot. He is reported to have with him a force of 4,000 men, recruited by series from Hindman's army. These men described by companies and even battalions. They declare they will never fight under Hindman, but do not object to fighting under Cooper or under other Generals. Cooper is stationed at this point to gather up these deserters as they are returning to Texas. Many of them are of white men, but commanded a Choctaw regiment now home on furlough. All the Creeks and Choctaws in the rebel service are fast leaving, and most of them are at home.

All the rebel force in this section is completely demoralized. Their transportation, wagons and animals are literally worn out. Their wagons, four hundred in number, are at Fort Washita, without animals, and from the Arkansas river to that point the balance are scattered on the roads, mud bound. Their stock is completely ruined. There are not four hundred bushels of corn in the commands of Cooper, Stand, Waitie and Bryant. The rest of the forces are acting as infantry. A large proportion of the mules have died during the late severe weather, 150 have died in a single day.

Gen. Hindman is at some point in Southwestern Arkansas, endeavoring to reorganize his demoralized army. He is reported to be in Clarksville, on the north side of the Arkansas, a town about half-way between Van Buren and Little Rock. He is reported as having a large cavalry force.

Our scouts scour the whole country west of Clarksville and north of the Arkansas. They have visited Van Buren several times lately.

The Hartsville Fight.

McGregor, March 9, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

As "Hartsville" (whose letter to the Missouri Democrat appeared in your columns some weeks since) and his secessionist still persist in slandering Col. Merrill, of the 21st Illinois Cavalry, by attributing to cowardice in his conduct at the late battle of Hartsville, you will oblige the friends of Col. Merrill by giving publicity to the following statements of Captains Crooke and Benton, who acted a conspicuous part in that engagement, and who are well known in this community as reliable and truthful men. Capt. Crooke was Wm. D. Crooke of Company B, 21st Iowa infantry in a private letter to Hon. Reuben Noble of this city, referring to the battle of Hartsville and the conduct of Col. Merrill says:

I thank you for writing me, but do not think I can contribute any particular commendation for the conduct I took in the battle of Hartsville against Colonel Merrill's friend and slanderer, Lieut. Col. Woodward. Suffice it to say, I was pleased to see every officer in the command, and especially those in the 3d, behave with such gallantry and coolness. Col. Merrill was cool and brave, a reckless disregard of death, it has been asserted over and over again, that he did not know anything of cowardice; that after the commencement of the fight he was never seen upon the field of battle, and that when the fight was decided, he left the rest to their fate. It will ever be a source of gratification to me that I was in that fight, and that I was one of the many that enjoyed the opportunity for valiant minds to display their noblest and most God-like qualities. Col. Merrill, as a reckless disregard of death, it has been asserted over and over again, that he did not know anything of cowardice; that after the commencement of the fight he was never seen upon the field of battle, and that when the fight was decided, he left the rest to their fate. It will ever be a source of gratification to me that I was in that fight, and that I was one of the many that enjoyed the opportunity for valiant minds to display their noblest and most God-like qualities. Col. Merrill, as Colonel commanded, has furnished another

Chicago Tribune.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CITY.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.